Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Survey No. B-5042

1. Name				
Historic	604 – 608 Eislen Street	j =		
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una / common				
2. Location		ige - diag		
street & number	604 – 608 Eislen Street			
city, town	Baltimore			
state & zip code	Maryland 21205	county		
3. Classifica	ition			
Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
X building(s)	X private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	X private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
	being considered	_ yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	not applicable	no	military	other:
4. Owner of	Property			
street & number	100 - 100 -		teleph	ione
city, town				
5. Location	of Legal Descri	ption		
	f deeds, etc. Baltimore City L			liber
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio			folio	
city, town Baltime	ore	State	Maryland	
6. Represen	tation in Existi	ng Historical	Surveys	
title				
date	f	ederal sta	te county	local
depository for survey i	records			
city, town		state & z	zip code	

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7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One	
excellent _x good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original site moved: date of move:	

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This group of three three-story, two-bay wide early Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and brick cornices were built c. 1870. The houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted. Most of the first floor level of 904-906 has been converted into a garage. The houses were probably originally built as tenements in this working class neighborhood. Only a few such buildings exist today in Fells Point and southwest Baltimore.

The houses are three stories in height, 604-606 are 11'2"wide, 608 is 13'6" wide and they occupy lots 52' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a brick cornice consisting of two upper rows of slightly projecting stretcher bricks set above a deep frieze area decorated with brick modillions. At 608 Eislen St. these consist of vo header bricks set against the plain frieze area; at 604-606 the decorative brickwork consists of two rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks framed by three rows of slightly projecting, but also progressively recessed header bricks.

At 904-906 the tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with plain tympanums, and wood sills. At 908 the openings have no lintels and brick sills. No original sash survive. At 904-906 the windows are filled with 6/6 replacement sash; at 908, with 1/1 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms and both entrances have a modern six-panel replacement door. The houses sit on low basements, lit by a small sash. 904-906 were reached by two or three steps (now a single set of wooden steps at 906). 908 is entered directly from the street.

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3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates c. 1870		Builder/Arch	itect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

These houses are significant as probably representing an experimental form of tenement housing that was only built in small numbers in Fells Point and southwest Baltimore. They were built to provide inexpensive housing for the working class residents of the area, most of whom were German or Irish at the time of construction. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the middle and late nineteenth century. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east and southwest of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks.

Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell \$1,000 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$600 - \$800. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, the nation's first railroad, and its related railroad-oriented industries, like car and rail shops. Housing of this type was built to provide inexpensive housing for the wide variety of both Irish and German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in railroad-related industries in the decade before the Civil War.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
ty, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

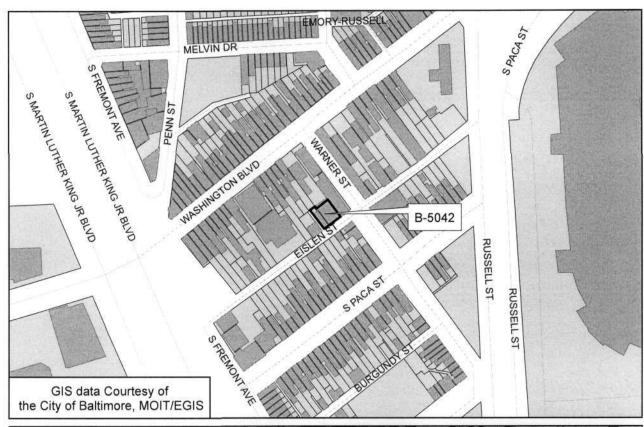
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

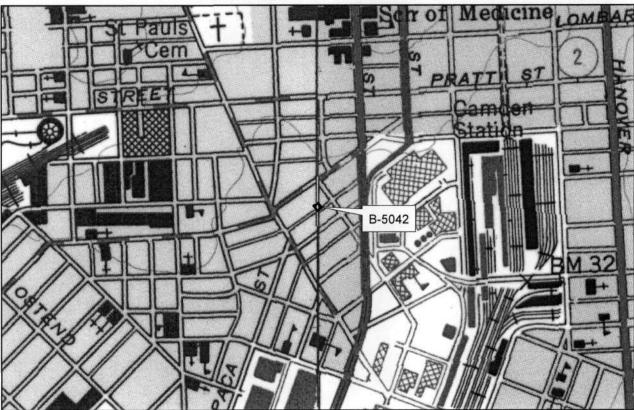
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-5042 604-608 Eislen Street Block 0854 Lots 051-053 Baltimore City Baltimore East and Baltimore West Quad







604-610 & 1sten 3-5042 604-610 & 1sten St. 8Acto HD 0. Belfoure 2/98 MD SAPO 1/3



608 listen SWB-2

B-5042 604-610 Eislen St.

BALTO : HL

C. Belfrire



610 Pister SWB-2 8-5042 604-610 Gisten St. BALTO, MD C. Beffance 2/9+ 3/3